

Sexually Transmitted Diseases In the City of St. Louis, MO

Five Year Summary
2003 to 2007



City of St. Louis Department of Health
2009

Acknowledgements

The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services
Provides final year-end STD data

This report's content is solely that of the City of St. Louis Department of Health

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This report can be downloaded from:
<http://stlouis.missouri.org/citygov/health/pdf/cd/STDReport2003to2007.pdf>

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Introduction

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) refer to those infectious diseases that are primarily spread through sexual activity. This report focuses on the state reportable STDs: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Primary and Secondary Syphilis (P&S).

STDs are a pervasive and chronic condition in the City of St. Louis. Chlamydia and Gonorrhea are unfortunately common infections among teens and young adults in our community. All of the reportable conditions discussed in this report increase the risk of HIV transmission.¹

Table 1. City of St. Louis National STD Rate Rankings Among Cities >200,000 Population, 1997-2004

YEAR	CHLAMYDIA	GONORRHEA	PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS	*CONGENITAL SYPHILIS
	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Rank</i>
1997	4	4	9	-
1998	3	1	7	22
1999	2	3	8	4
2000	6	4	26	27
2001	3	2	23	10
2002	5	1	29	-
2003	5	1	23	-
2004	2	1	5	-

*Congenital Syphilis has not been ranked since 2001.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Annual STD Surveillance Summaries as published

The rate of Syphilis has continued to drop in St. Louis in the last decade. At one time the incidence rate was high enough that the city received the designation as a Syphilis Elimination Site in 1999 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prior to 2005, the CDC reported rankings for cities greater than 200,000 in population, and often the City of St. Louis would rank high in STD rates in comparison to other cities (**Table 1**). Beginning in 2005, the CDC began reporting rankings by Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This meant that the calculated rankings were based on

Table 2. St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area STD Rankings Among Selected *MSAs, 2005 - 2007

YEAR	CHLAMYDIA		GONORRHEA		PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS	
	<i>Rate Rank</i>	<i>Count Rank</i>	<i>Rate Rank</i>	<i>Count Rank</i>	<i>Rate Rank</i>	<i>Count Rank</i>
2005	5	10	5	8	38	31
2006	6	12	5	9	36	31
2007	8	16	8	11	27	23

*Metropolitan Statistical Areas were selected based on the largest population according to the 2000 U.S. Census, Definitions for MSAs are issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to be used in presentation of statistics by agencies of the federal government

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – Annual STD Surveillance Summaries as published

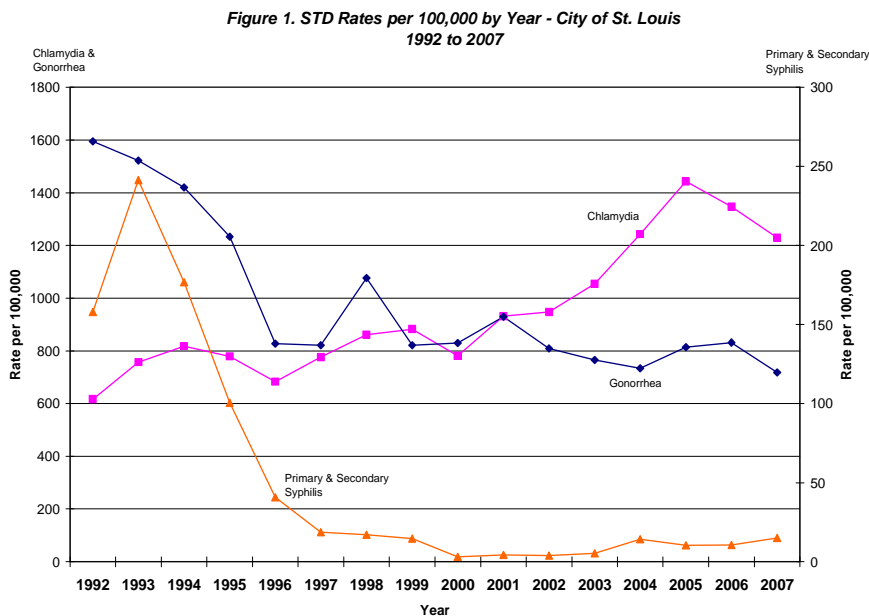
the STD rates of a city and its surrounding counties (**Table 2**). Currently the CDC publishes rankings by disease count; MSA rankings by rate have to be calculated manually.

Figure 1 shows STD rates in the City of St. Louis for the 15-year period 1992 through 2007. The dramatic drop in Gonorrhea

between 1992 and 1996 was due to changes in the case definition for the disease. Repeat reports of Gonorrhea infection were only counted as a case if treatment for the first report could be documented or 30 days had lapsed between the two diagnoses. The steady increase in Chlamydia over the 15 year period is in part due to the increased availability of testing for

chlamydia for females and males. Prior to 2003, women of child-bearing age were the predominant group being tested. Between 1991 and 1996, the City of St. Louis experienced a large outbreak of Primary and Secondary Syphilis. Most of the cases during this time occurred among heterosexuals. In 2004 and 2007, there were slight increases, mainly among men who have sex with men (MSM).

STD Surveillance



Missouri and City of St. Louis laws require the reporting of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis by health care providers and laboratories to the local health department. These case reports are then forwarded to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) and eventually to the CDC for inclusion in state and national disease summaries.

All surveillance data that the city health department receives from MDHSS is considered provisional until late spring of the following year, when the previous year's data are available for analysis. This allows corrections to be made and duplicate cases removed.

Incidence rates in this report were calculated per 100,000 using 2000 U.S. Census and 2007 Claritas population estimates for the City of St. Louis. The rates presented here may differ from nationally published rates due to corrections in the final data set or the use of different population estimates.

STD surveillance data can be presented by the date of disease diagnosis or the date the health department learned of the case (report date). In this report, all city data are presented by the date of diagnosis of disease either by a doctor's office, clinic, or lab. This report summarizes STD surveillance data for those cases diagnosed from 2003 to 2007.

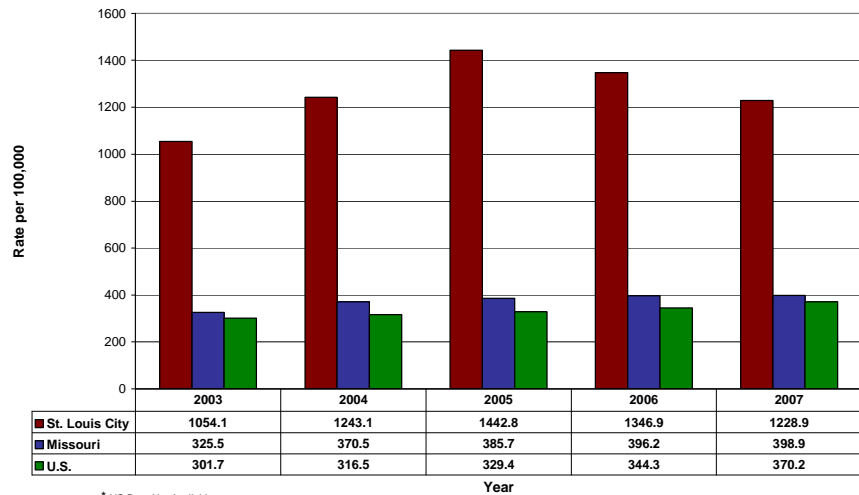
Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most frequently reported STD in the City of St. Louis and the U.S.¹ In the five year period from 2003 through 2007, there were 4247 cases of chlamydia reported on average at a rate of 1260.2 cases per 100,000 people.

Figure 2 shows the comparison between city, state, and U.S. rates per 100,000. In 2007, the City of St. Louis incidence rate was 3.1

times higher than the U.S. and Missouri chlamydia rates. It is important to note that some of the increase in chlamydia case rates over time is due to increased testing among males and females in the region. Overall, the rate of chlamydia increased in the U.S. by 7.5% from 2006 to 2007, while the Chlamydia rate in the city decreased by 9% from 2006 to 2007.

Figure 2. Comparison of Chlamydia Incidence Rates per 100,000 United States, Missouri, and City of St. Louis, 2003-2007



Citizens affected by Chlamydia

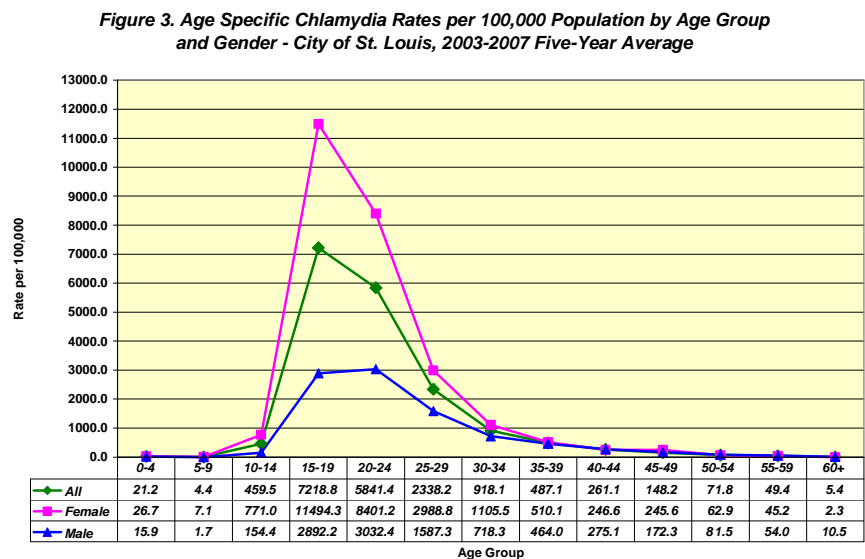
Table 3. Female to Male Ratio of Chlamydia Cases City of St. Louis, 2003-2007

Year	Female	Male	Ratio
2003	2955	547	5.4
2004	3186	944	3.4
2005	3325	1378	2.4
2006	3264	1317	2.5
2007	3023	1298	2.3
Five Year Average	3151	1097	2.9

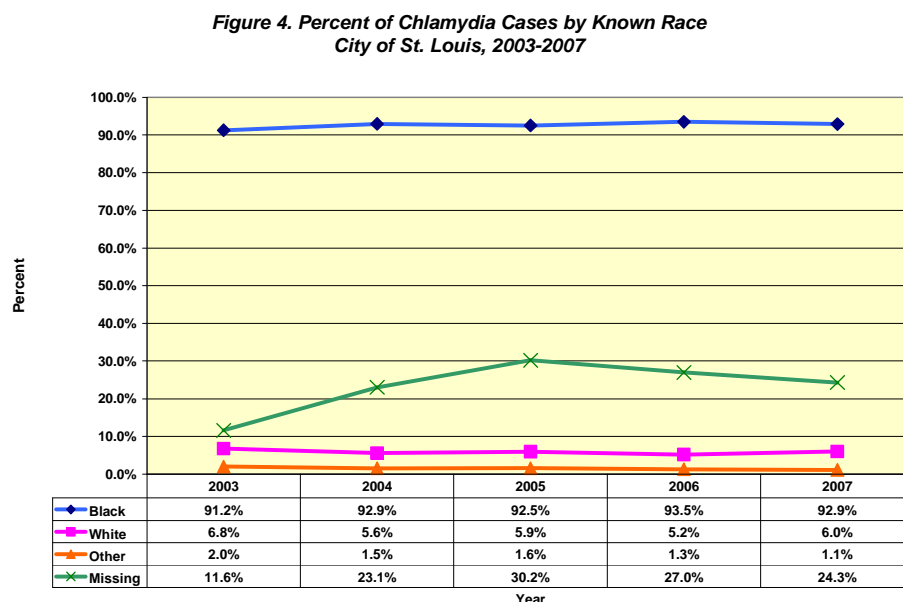
Chlamydia is reported more often in females than males, but the testing bias towards women of child-bearing age has contributed largely to this gap. Rates of reported chlamydia infections among women have been increasing annually since the late 1980s when screening was increased to prevent pelvic

inflammatory disease (PID) and other complications from chlamydia infection. Females account for 74% of chlamydia cases on average from 2003 to 2007 in the city, this figure is the same nationwide. The gap has narrowed between men and women from prior years, in 2007 the female to male ratio was 2.3 compared with the 2003 ratio of 5.4 (**Table 3**). Screening among males has increased due to the availability of sensitive urine testing, from 2003 to 2007 the infection rate in men increased by 43% compared to only 17.3% for women in the U.S.¹ In St. Louis, the number of cases among men has increased 2.4 times between 2003 and 2007.

Youth and young adults are disproportionately affected by chlamydia, the highest rates occur between the ages of 15 to 24 years. **Figure 3** shows the age specific rates of disease among each age group. Among the 5-year case average for chlamydia, 15 to 24 year olds make up 78% of the cases. Nationwide, the highest rates for women match the trend in St. Louis. The highest rates for males is age 20-24.¹



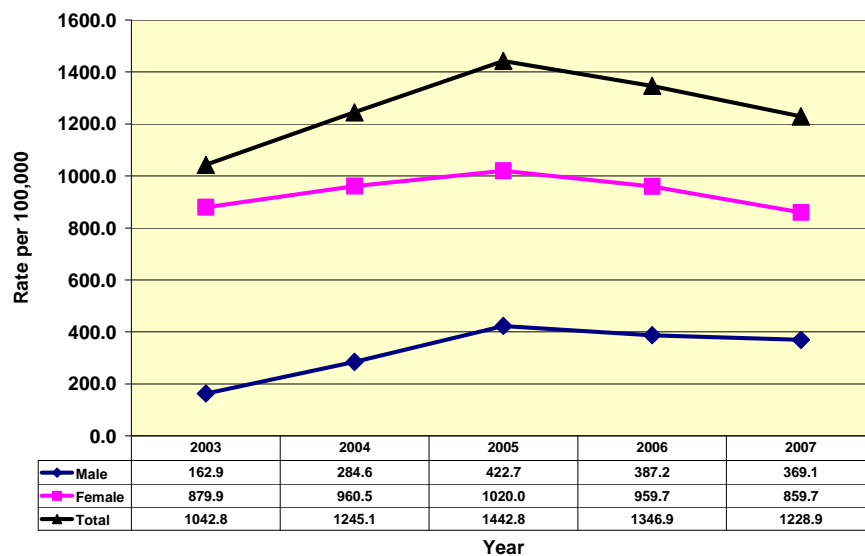
Racial disparities also exist, although race information was not reported about 24% of the time from 2003 to 2007. In this particular dataset, we do not have race divided out beyond 'black' and 'white', therefore, valuable information about the Asian and Hispanic populations are missing. Cases were designated 'other' if their race was other than 'black' or 'white'. The five-year average distribution of chlamydia cases was 92.6% 'black', 5.9% 'white', and 1.5% 'other', **Figure 4** shows the percentages by race for each year.



It has been documented in this report and others that women account for the majority of chlamydia cases for most age groups (**Figure 3 & 5**). Targeted screening for women of child bearing age has been established in the health care community since undetected chlamydia

infection can result in pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, and infertility in females. Chlamydia can also be spread to a newborn by their infected mother during childbirth. Teenage girls and young women are especially susceptible to infection because the cervix is not mature for those age groups and is more vulnerable to infection. The CDC estimates that approximately 75% of women and 50% of men are asymptomatic.^{1,2} The CDC also estimates that 40% of women with untreated Chlamydia will develop PID. Men do not experience as many complications and rarely sterility with untreated Chlamydia, the infection can sometimes cause urethritis or can spread to the epididymus causing pain, and fever.^{1,2}

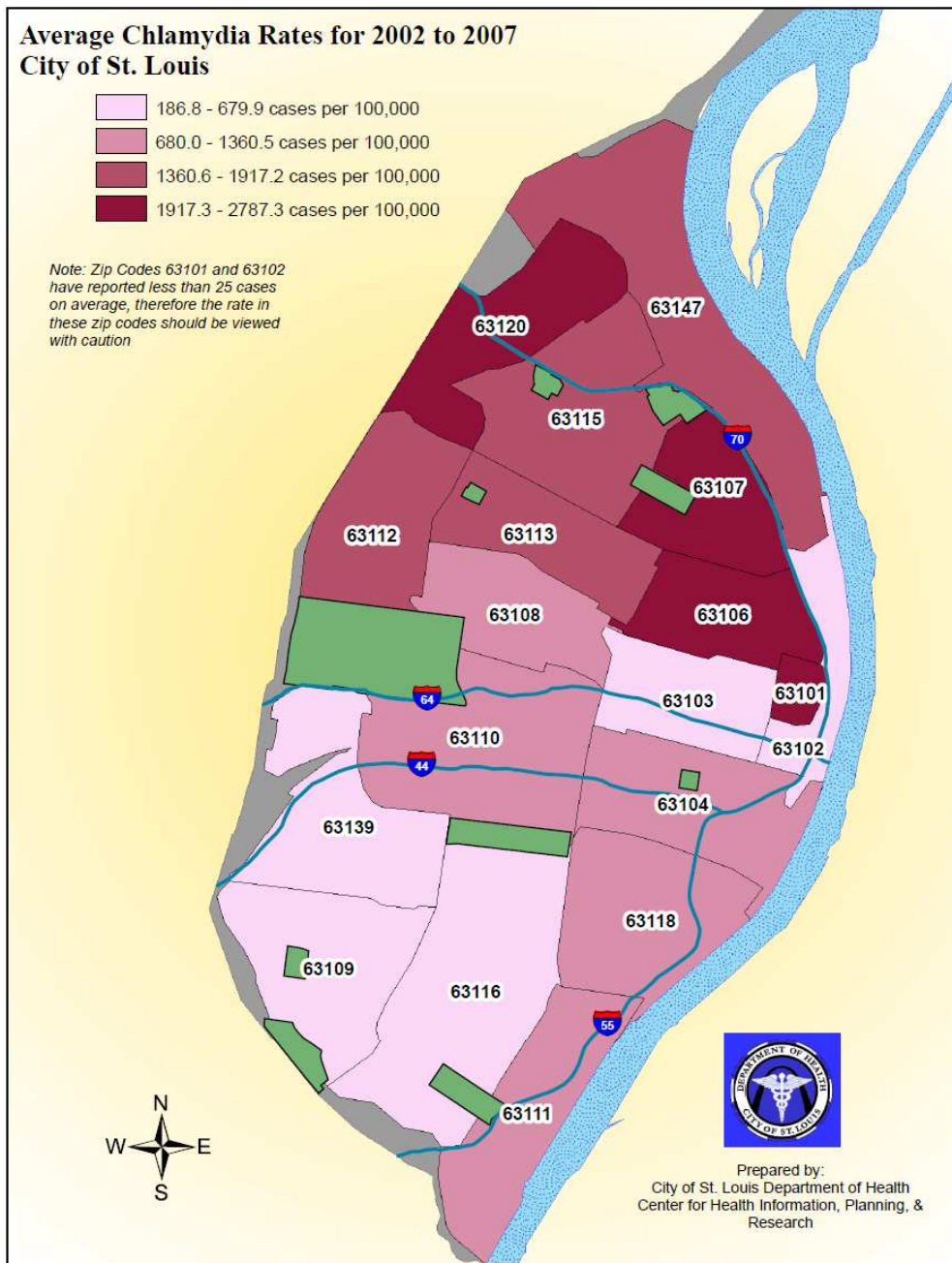
Figure 5. Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 of Total Population by Gender and Year - City of St. Louis, 2003-2007



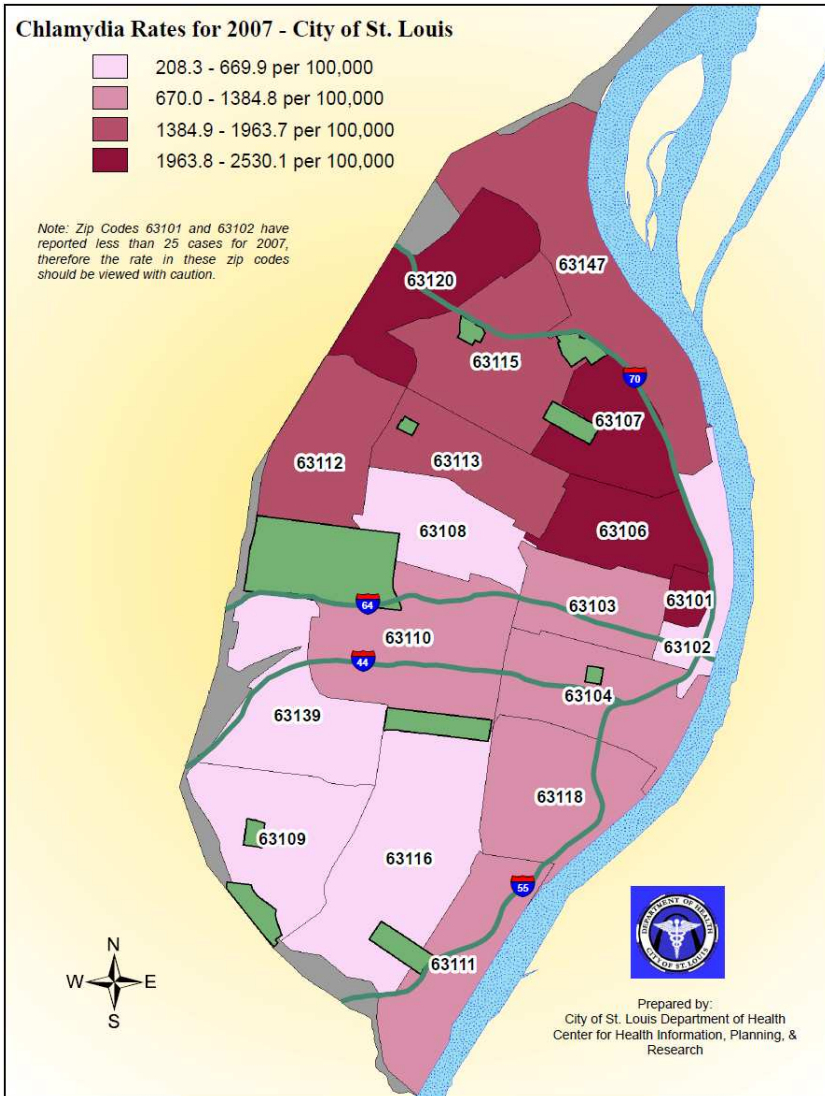
Geographic Distribution of Chlamydia

Maps 1 and **2** show the geographic distribution of Chlamydia rates by city zip code, **Map 1** is 2002 to 2007 case average and **Map 2** is 2007 alone. From 2002 through 2007, five zip codes account for nearly 50% of Chlamydia cases: 63107, 63112, 63113, 63115, and 63118. These were the same zip codes accounting for 50% of cases in the last STD summary from 2000 through 2004. **Map 3** shows the same rates provided in **Map 2** but with the city ward boundaries, this shows that within one ward STD morbidity can vary dramatically.

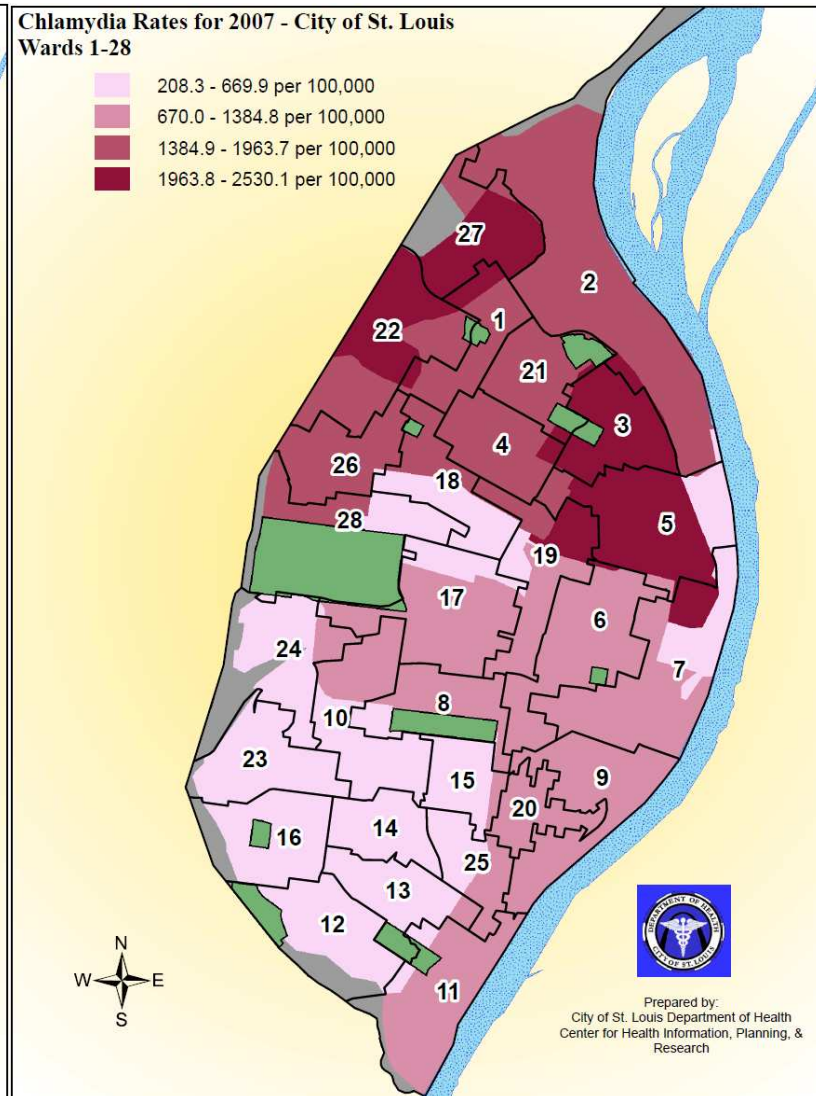
Among zip codes with populations greater than 1000, rates are highest in the northern part of the city (63106, 63107, 63120, 63113, 63115, 63112, and 63147). Throughout the city, the majority of cases are in persons less than 25 years of age.



Map 1



Map 2



Map 3

Health Care Providers

Table 4. Distribution and Gender Ratios of Chlamydia Cases by Provider Category - City of St. Louis, 2003-2007

Provider Type	5 Year Average			
	Female	Male	Ratio	%
Community Clinic	1138.8	138.8	8.2	31.6%
Emergency Room/Hospital	656.8	138.4	4.7	19.7%
Women's Health	479	19.2	24.9	12.3%
STD Clinic	344.8	504.8	0.7	21.0%
Private Physician	312.6	111.8	2.8	10.5%
Corrections	39.6	108.2	0.4	3.7%
Other (Job Corp, etc.)	27.4	20.8	1.3	1.2%
Unknown	27.2	14.6	1.9	1.0%
Total	2999	1042	2.9	100.0%

ER/Hospital, and Women's Health for their diagnosis. Correction facilities and STD Clinics were the only places reporting more males than females (**Table 4**). In the U.S. the majority of chlamydia cases in 2007 came from non-STD clinics/sites.¹

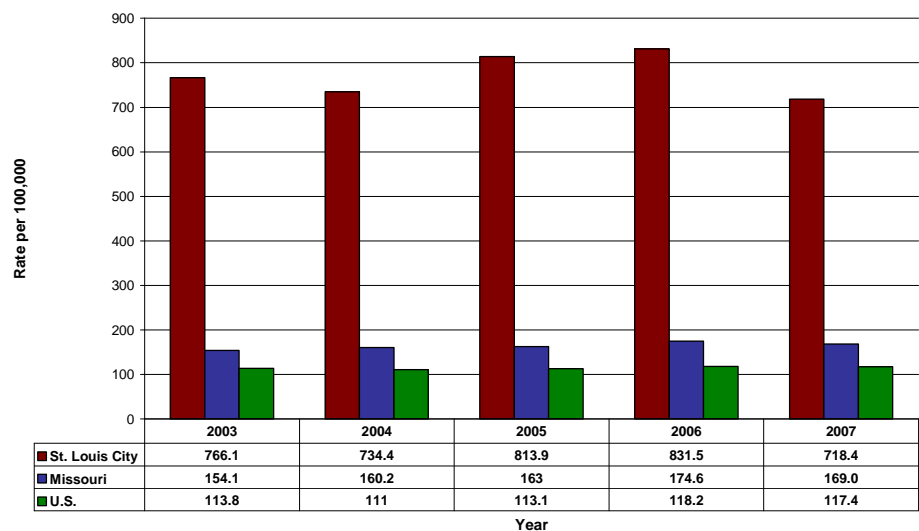
The majority of people that are diagnosed with chlamydia received care at a Community Clinic (31.6%) followed by STD Clinics (21%) and ER/Hospital (~20%). STD Clinics were the largest health care provider for men while women visited Community clinics,

Gonorrhea

Between 2003 and 2007, the City of St. Louis averaged 2598.4 cases of gonorrhea with an average rate of 771 cases per 100,000.

Figure 6 shows the comparison between the city, state, and U.S. In 2007, the City of St. Louis incidence rate was 6.1 times greater than the U.S. and 4.3 times greater than the Missouri gonorrhea rates. Gonorrhea is the second most common reported STD in both the city and the U.S.¹

Figure 6. Comparison of Gonorrhea Incidence Rates per 100,000 United States, Missouri, and City of St. Louis, 2003-2007



The gonorrhea rate in the city decreased by 13.6% between 2006 and 2007. There was a minimal decrease in the state and U.S. as well. Like chlamydia, gonorrhea is a bacterial infection that can cause pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) and eventual problems with fertility in both sexes.^{1,2} Strong evidence also exists on how gonococcal infections facilitate the transmission of HIV.^{1,3}

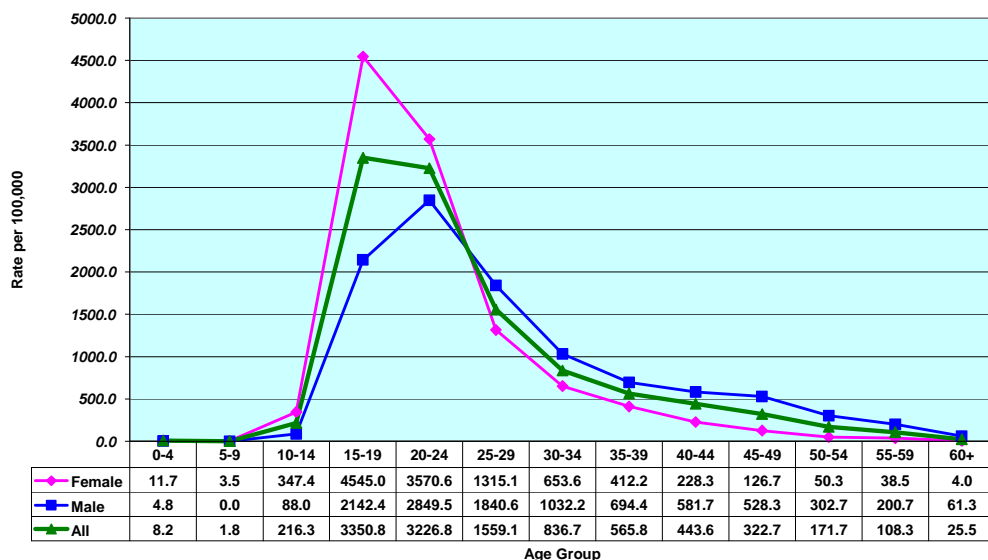
Citizens affected by Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea cases occur in nearly equal proportions among males and females (**Table 5**). The five-year percent average was 53% female and 47% male. Teens and young adults are disproportionately affected by gonorrhea. Like chlamydia, the highest rates occur between the ages of 15 and 24 years. **Figure 7** shows the age specific rates of disease among each age group. In the five-year case average for gonorrhea, 15 to 24 year olds make up 60% of the cases. When looking at rates among specific age groups and gender, female case rates peak between the ages of 15-19 and male case rates peak between 20-24 years. After the age of 25, males maintain a slight increase in case reporting when compared to females. Overall, there has been increase among age groups under 35 years between 2003 and 2007 in the U.S.¹

Table 5: Female to Male Ratio of Gonorrhea Cases, City of St. Louis, 2003-2007

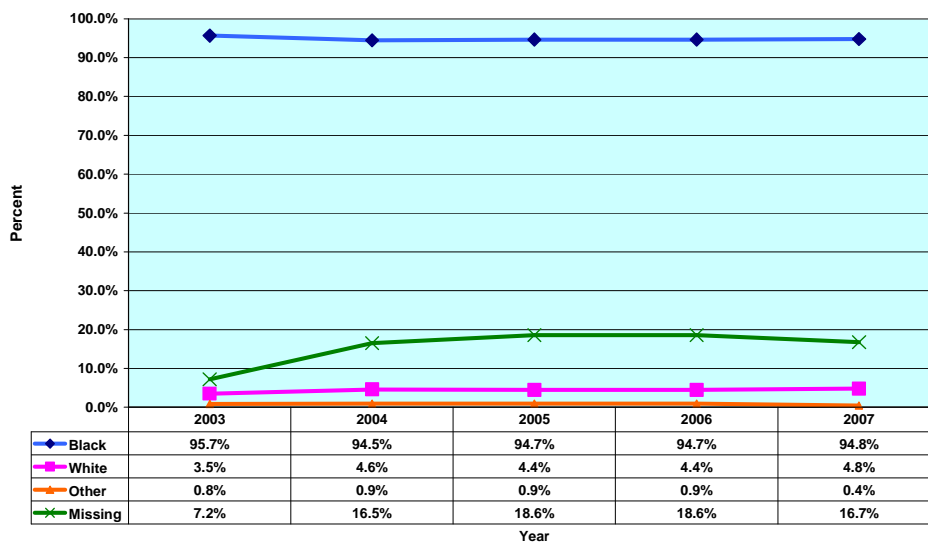
Year	Female	Male	Ratio
2003	1300	1245	1.0
2004	1326	1114	1.2
2006	1402	1251	1.1
2006	1573	1255	1.3
2007	1321	1205	1.1
Five-Year Average	1384.4	1214	1.1

**Figure 7. Age Specific Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 City Population by Age Group and Gender
City of St. Louis, 2003-2007 Five-Year Average**



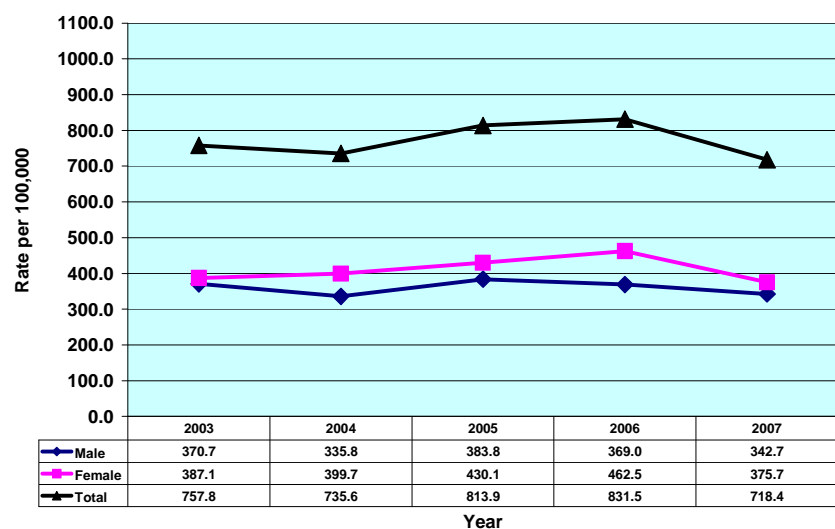
Racial disparities exist in the reporting of gonorrhea cases. Race was not reported for 15.6% of cases on average from 2003 to 2007. The five year average distribution of gonorrhea cases was 94.9% 'black', 4.3% 'white', and 0.8% 'other'. **Figure 8** shows the percentages of each category by year.

Figure 8. Percent of Gonorrhea Cases by Known Race, City of St. Louis 2003-2007



Gonorrhea infections have a somewhat even distribution between men and women. **Figure 9** shows the differences in the diagnosis between gender for the last 5 years, overall women report slightly more cases but we see more males than females after the age of 25 (**figure 7**). It is estimated that 10-30% of infected males are asymptomatic, while that percentage rises to 75-80% of infected women.² In addition to the reproductive damage that untreated infection can cause, gonorrhea can also spread and cause dangerous infection elsewhere in the body. Babies born to infected mothers are at risk for an infection that can cause blindness, joint infection, or blood infection.¹

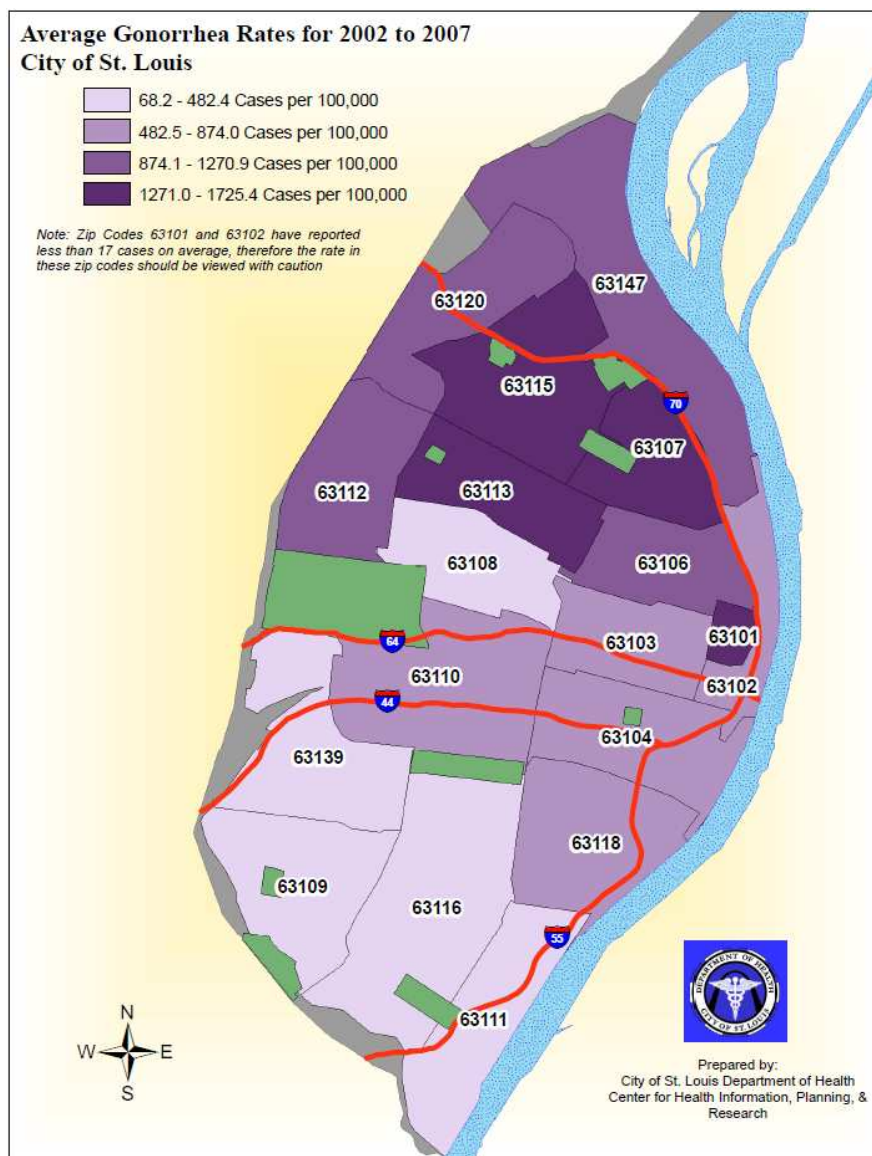
Figure 9. Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 City Population by Gender and Year, City of St. Louis 2003-2007



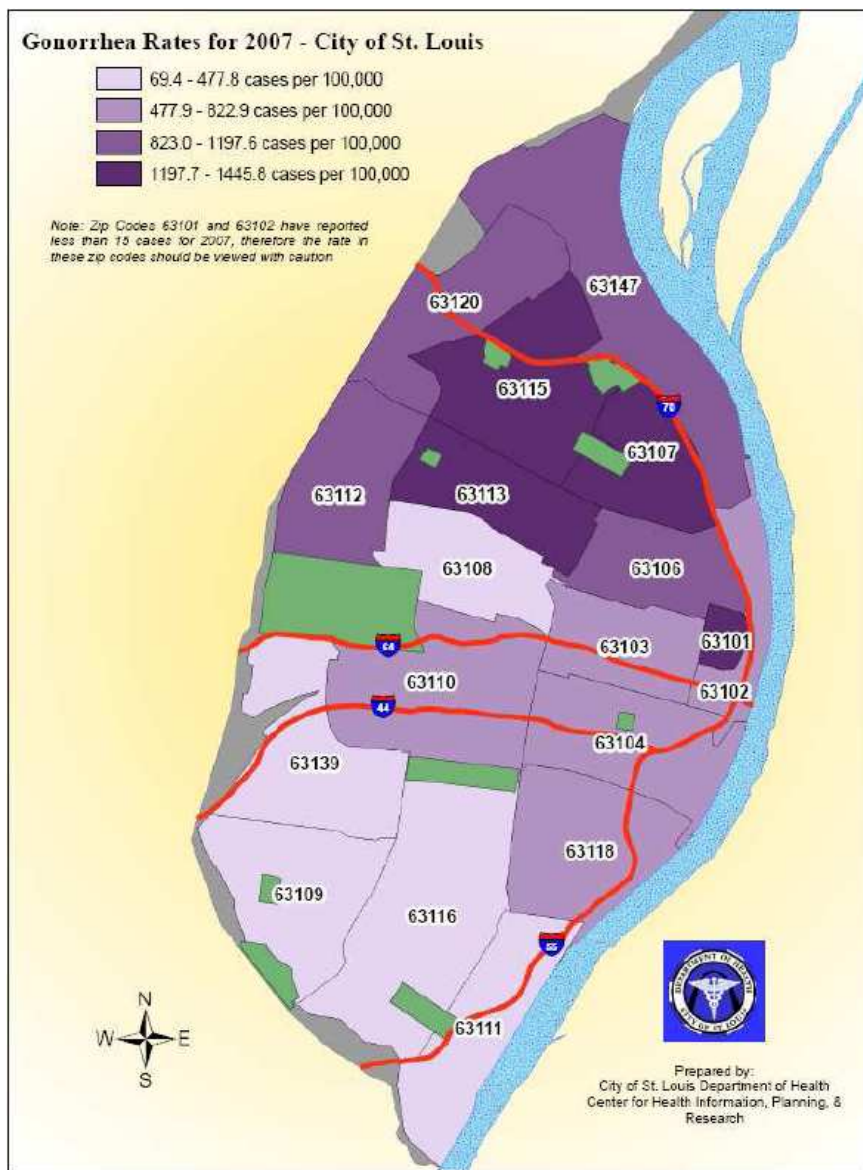
Geographic Distribution of Gonorrhea

Maps 4 and **5** show the geographic distribution of Gonorrhea rates by city zip code, **Map 4** is 2002 to 2007 case average and **Map 5** is 2007 alone. From 2002 through 2007, five zip codes account for nearly 50% of Gonorrhea cases: 63107, 63112, 63113, 63115, and 63118. These were the same zip codes accounting for 50% of cases in the last STD summary from 2000 through 2004. **Map 6** shows the same rate information as **Map 5**, but with Ward boundaries applied.

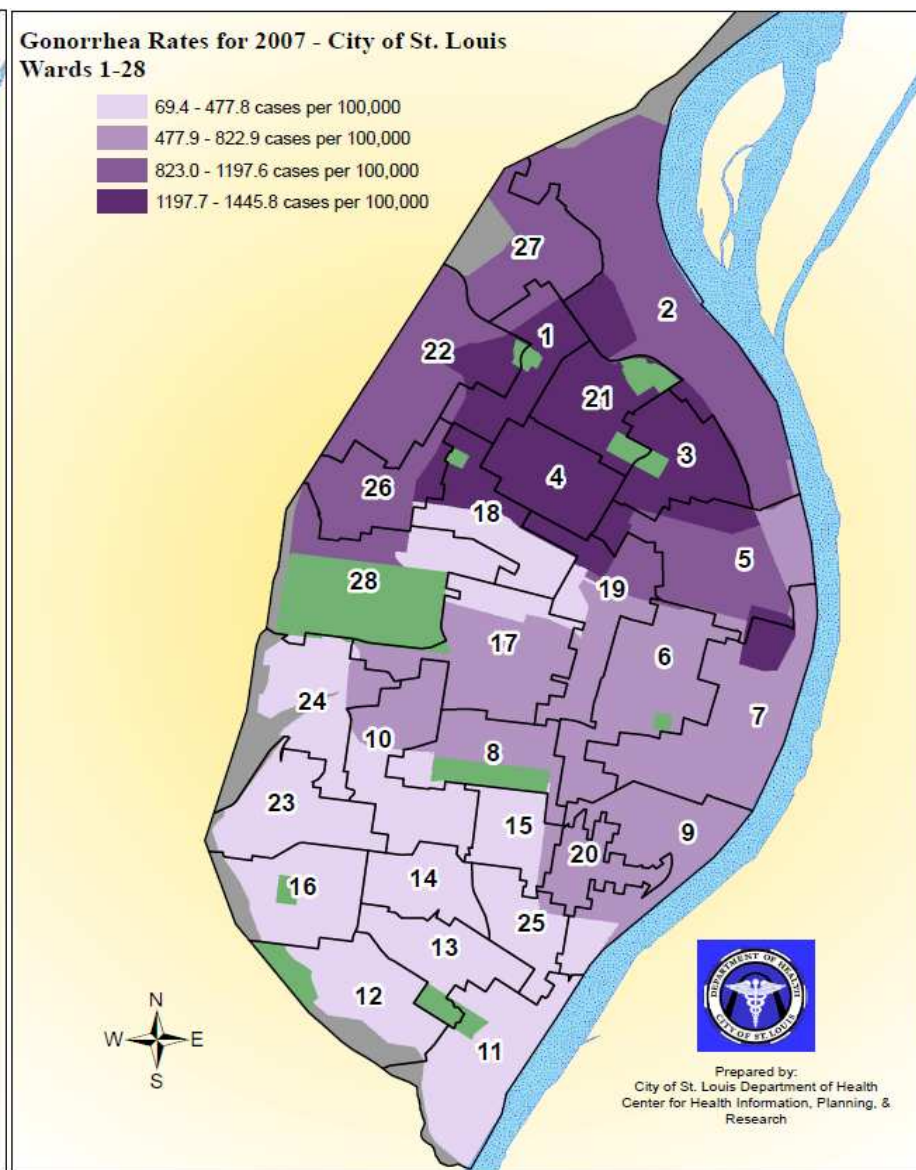
Among zip codes with populations greater than 1000, rates are highest in the northern part of the city (63107, 63113, 63115, 63120, 63112, 63106 and 63147).



Map 4



Map 5



Map 6

Health Care Providers

The majority of gonorrhea cases were diagnosed at a STD Clinic (39.9%), followed by the ER/Hospital (21.2%), and Community Clinic (19.8%). STD clinics were the largest by far for men, while women were diagnosed at Community clinics and ER/Hospitals more often. The correction facilities and STD clinics were the only locations reporting more males than females (Table 6).

Provider Type	5 Year Average			
	Female	Male	Ratio	%
STD Clinic	275.2	761	0.36163	39.9%
Emergency Room/Hospital	358.2	193.8	1.8483	21.2%
Community Clinic	415.4	98.8	4.20445	19.8%
Private Physician	111.4	86.8	1.28341	7.6%
Women's Health	180.8	19.8	9.13131	7.7%
Corrections	17.2	35.8	0.48045	2.0%
Other	15.4	8	1.925	0.9%
Unknown	10.8	10	1.08	0.8%
Total	1384.4	1214	1.14036	100.0%

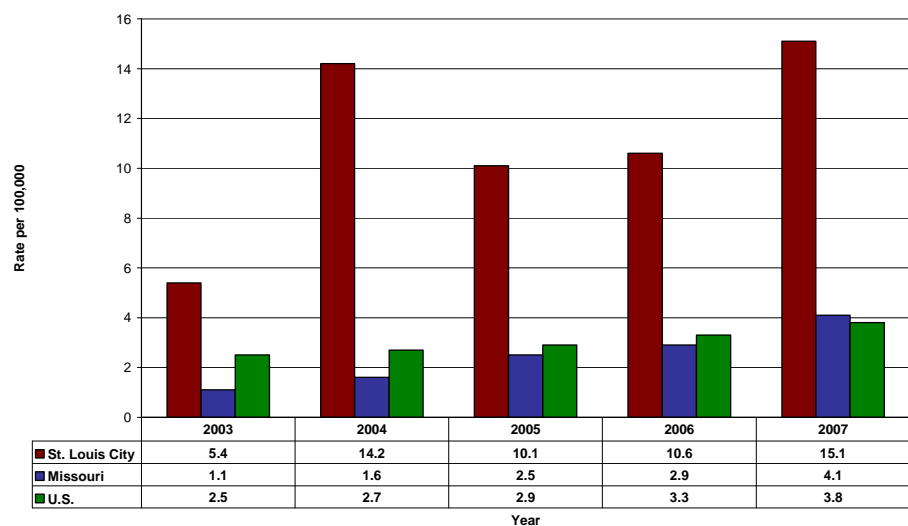
Primary & Secondary Syphilis

Syphilis is an acute infection that can turn into a chronic disease if left untreated. In this report, primary and secondary stages (P&S) of the disease will be discussed in more detail. Syphilis has had a varied history in the city, from the skyrocketing rates in the early 1990s to the lowest rates in the beginning of the current decade (Figure 1). With the exception of a spike

in cases in 2004, P&S syphilis has been steadily increasing over the past 5 years. Between 2003 and 2007 there have been 37.6 cases reported on average at a rate of 11.2 cases per 100,000.

Figure 10 shows the comparison between city, state, and U.S. rates per 100,000. In 2007, the city's incidence rate was 3.7 times the state rate and 4.0 times the U.S. rate. Overall, the rate of P&S syphilis increased in the city by 42.5% between 2006 and 2007, while the U.S. increased by 15.2%. Syphilis is a bacterial infection that occurs in stages; the first two stages are considered

Figure 10. Comparison of Primary & Secondary Syphilis Rates per 100,000 United States, Missouri, and City of St. Louis, 2003-2007



to be the most infectious phases of the disease and can be treated successfully with antibiotics. Individuals who know that they have been exposed can also be treated prophylactically in order to prevent symptoms of primary infection.⁴

Citizens affected by Syphilis

Table 7. Male To Female Ratio of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, City of St Louis, 2003-2007

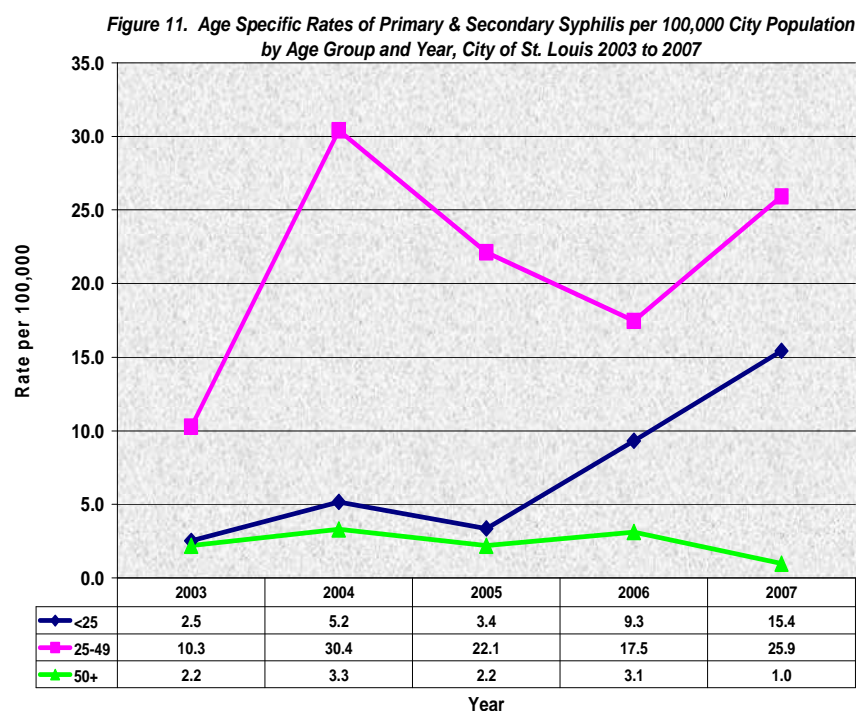
Year	Male	Female	Ratio
2003	15	3	5.0
2004	39	8	4.9
2005	31	3	10.3
2006	34	2	17.0
2007	49	4	12.3
Five-Year Average	33.6	4	8.4

increased between 2006 and 2007 by 39.3% for males and doubled for females from 1.1 cases to 2.2 cases per 100,000 for females (increased from 2 cases to 4 cases). In the U.S. the rate increased for men by 17.9% and 10.0% for women between 2006 and 2007.

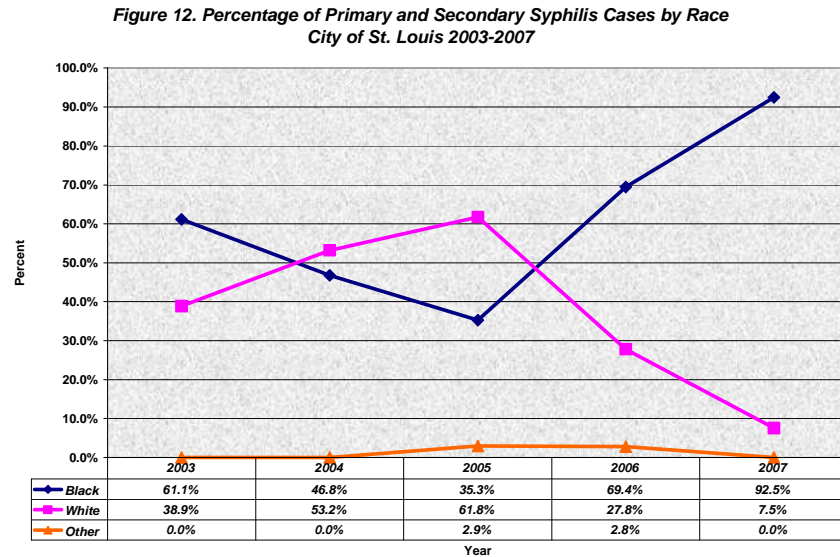
Due to the overall low number of syphilis cases compared to other STDs, we used larger age groups to present age-specific rates. P&S syphilis tends to affect an older age group compared to gonorrhea and chlamydia.

Figure 11 shows the age specific rates for 2003 to 2007, in 2007 there was a sharp increase for 25-49 year olds and an increase since 2006 for those less than 25 years. Between 2003 and 2007, 25-49 year olds made up 71.3% of cases. Overall in the U.S. there has been an increase in most age groups between 2006 and 2007, in the city this trend is seen with the exception of those 50 years and older.¹

The clinical picture of P&S syphilis differs from the other STDs in that males account for more cases of infection than females (**Table 7**). Between 2003 and 2007, males accounted for 89.4% of cases in the city, with an average ratio of 8.4 to 1. The rate of syphilis



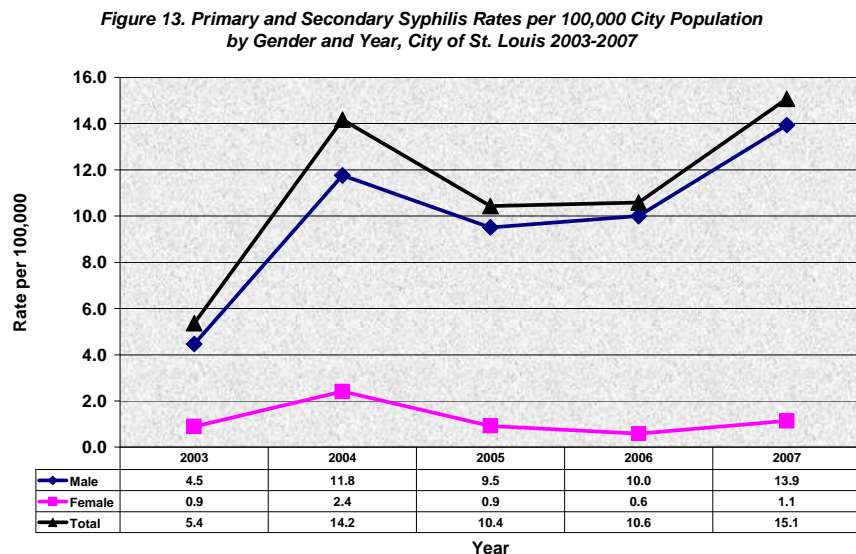
Race was indicated for all cases between 2003 and 2007; the predominant group affected has also varied during this time. **Figure 12** shows the percentages by race for each year, in 2004 and



2005 white males reported the most cases and then sharply decreased over the past two years. The five-year average distribution of syphilis cases was 63.3% 'black, 35.6% 'white', and 1.1% 'other'. Black females accounted for 100% of the cases reported among females between 2003 and 2007 (a total of 20 cases).

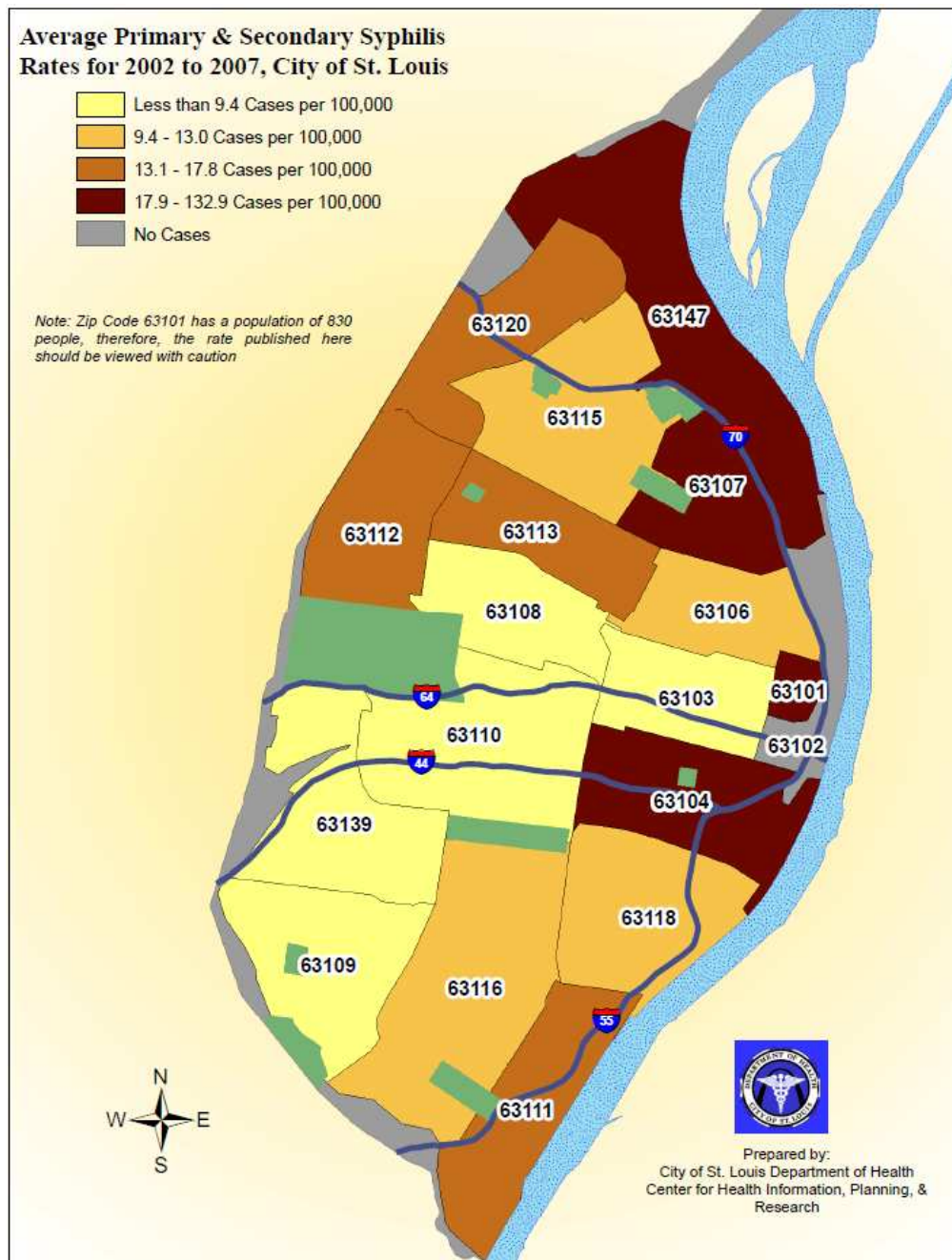
Figure 13 shows the rate of P&S syphilis by gender, with the exception of 2004, rates for women have

remained fairly steady. Cases among men increased from 34 to 49 cases between 2006 and 2007, with black men accounting for the majority of cases in 2006 and 2007 (64% and 85%). According to the CDC, MSM have accounted for an increasing number of syphilis cases in the U.S. In 2005, state health departments began recording the gender of sex partners for syphilis cases. In 2007, 65% of male syphilis cases in 44 states and Washington D.C. were MSM (79% of male cases had available partner information).¹ For both men and women, untreated P&S syphilis can develop in to a serious systemic infection later on in life, in some cases 10-20 years after the initial infection. Latent syphilis can damage the nervous system and internal organs. Syphilis can also be passed to a fetus from an infected mother causing stillbirth or developmental delays in the infant.¹

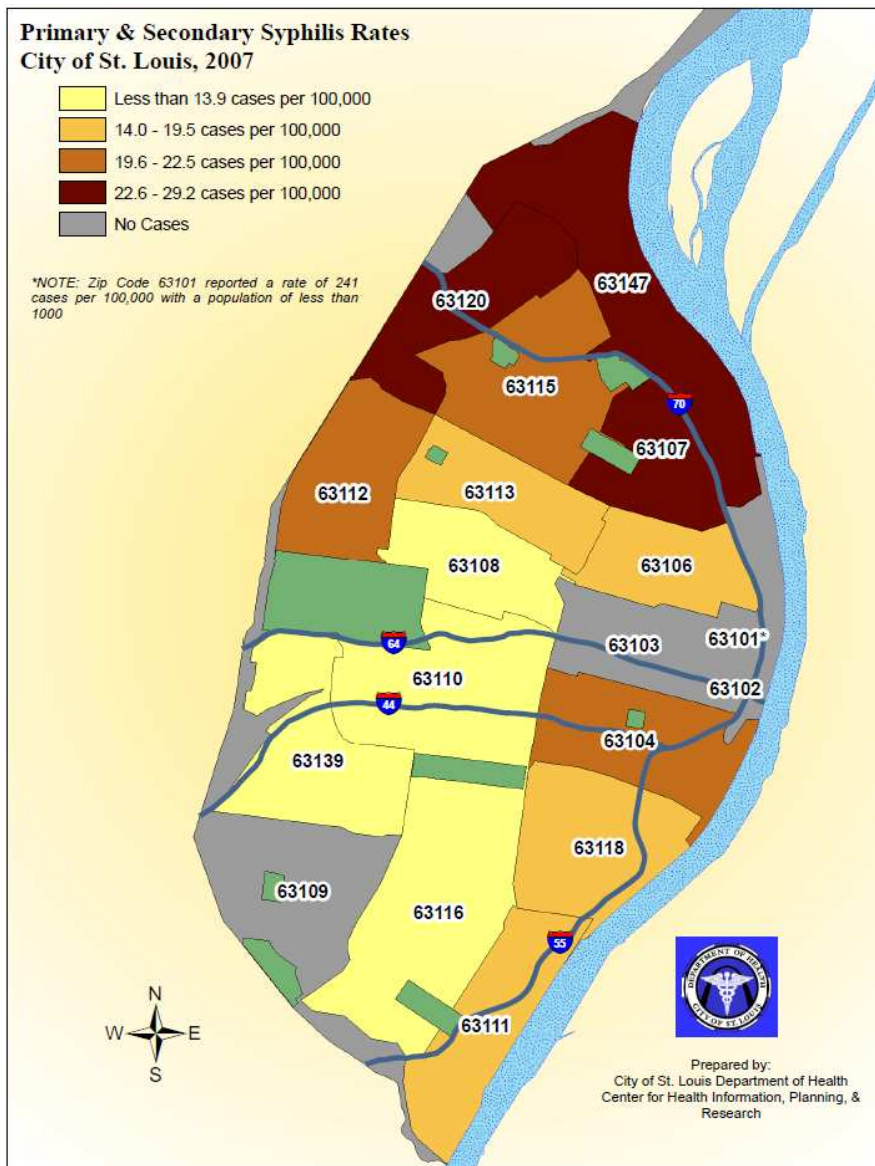


Geographic Distribution of Primary and Secondary Syphilis

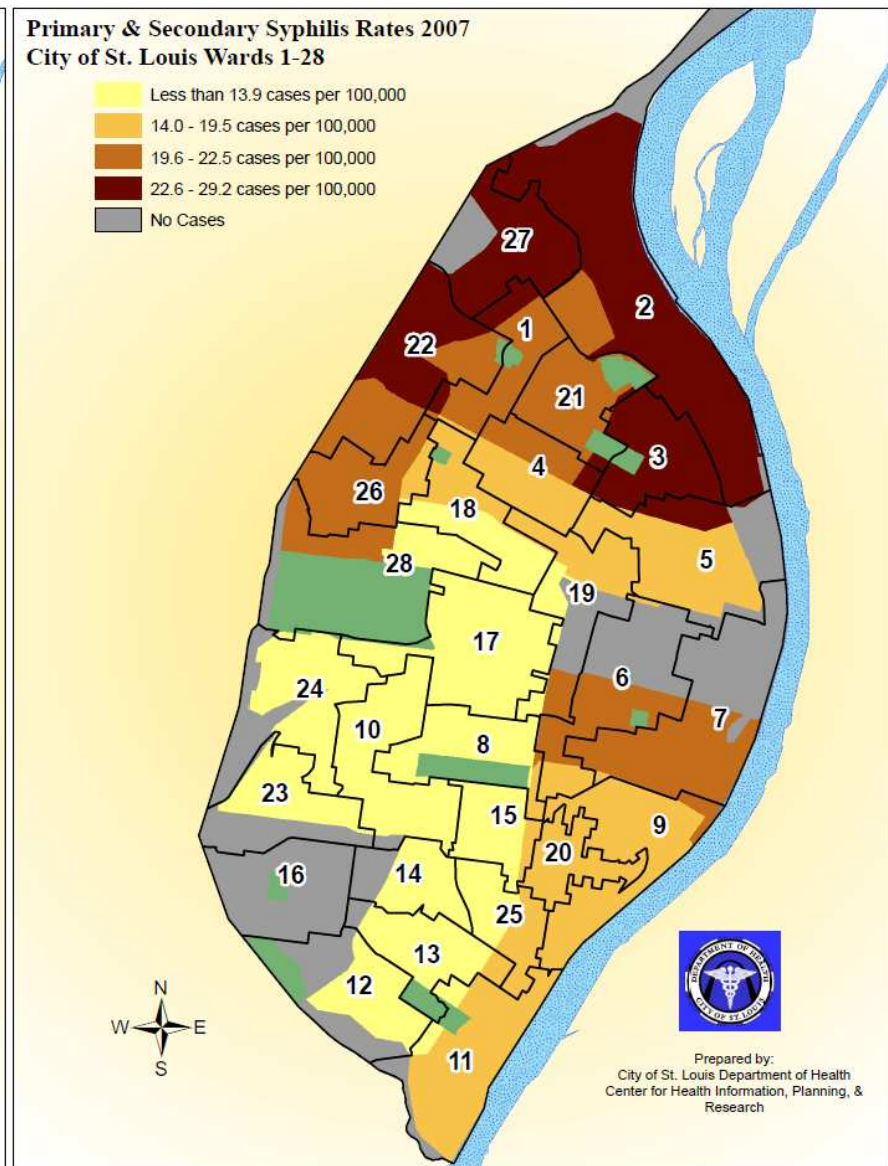
Maps 7 and **8** show the geographic distribution of Primary and Secondary Syphilis rates by city zip code, **Map 7** is 2002 to 2007 and **Map 8** is 2007 alone. The distribution of syphilis differs from gonorrhea and chlamydia in that it is distributed throughout the city concentrating in 63147, 63107, and 63104. **Maps 8** and **9** show the concentration changed slightly for 2007, becoming slightly more concentrated in the North (63107, 63120, and 63147).



Map 7



Map 8



Map 9

Health Care Providers

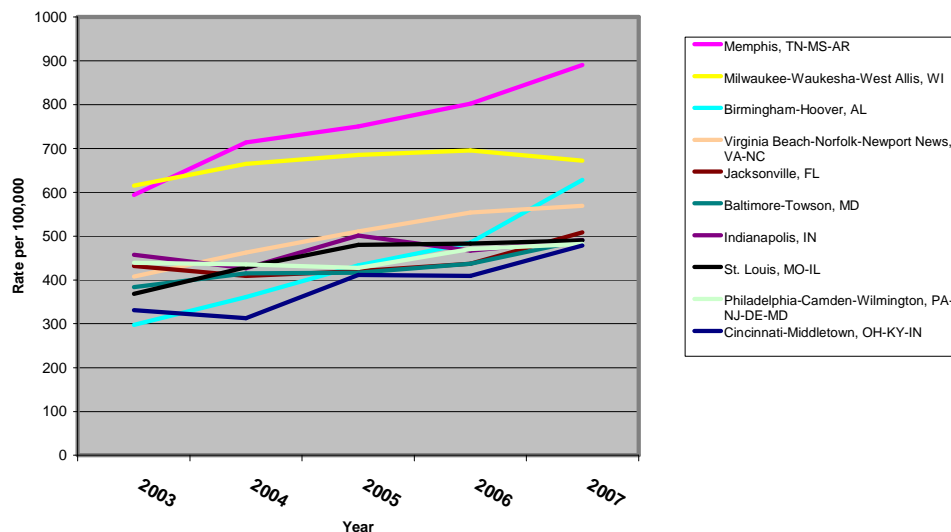
Health care provider information for P&S syphilis is currently available for 2007 (**Table 8**). Future STD summaries will include 5 year summaries for both P&S and total early syphilis cases. The majority of these cases received care at a private physician or STD Clinic (41.5% and 32.1%). Because

there were only four female cases of P&S syphilis in 2007, some ratios can not be calculated. U.S. data show that in 2007 most P&S syphilis cases were treated at private physician offices or STD clinics.

Provider Type	2007			
	Male	Female	Ratio	%
STD Clinic	17	0	0.0	32.1%
Private Physician	20	2	10.0	41.5%
Emergency Room/Hospital	5	1	5.0	11.3%
Corrections	1	0	0.0	1.9%
Community Clinic	3	1	3.0	7.5%
Other	2	0	0.0	3.8%
Unknown	1	0	0.0	1.9%
Total	49	4	12.3	100.0%

How We Compare

Figure 14. Comparison of Chlamydia Rates by Top 10 Ranked Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2003-2007

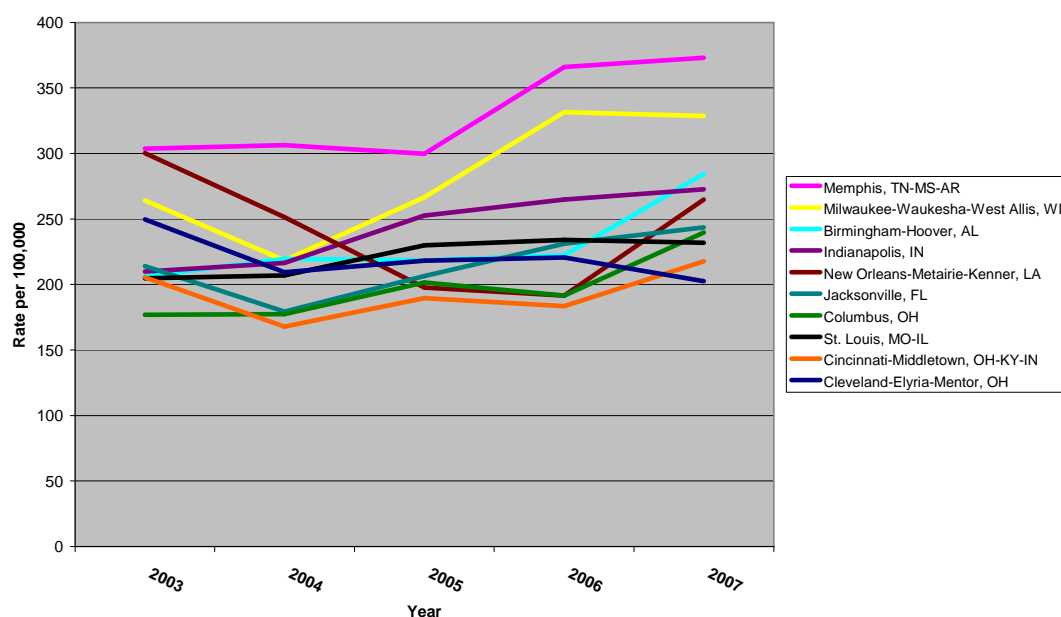


The CDC publishes national STD data annually in December or January. We use this data to not only determine overall trends in the U.S. but to view trends in other cities/regions that are similar to our own. In the past, the CDC has published rankings in various ways. Currently the CDC

shows rankings by disease count per city/county (see **Tables 1 & 2**). **Figures 14 and 15** show how the St. Louis metropolitan area STD rates compare with the other top 10 ranking MSAs.

In 2007, the St. Louis metropolitan area ranked 8th in reported chlamydia and gonorrhea rates. Although the rankings are discouraging, the area has experienced a decrease in cases for both diseases. It is unknown if this is due to decreased testing or an actual decrease in infections. Prevalence data for the City of St. Louis is forthcoming from MDHSS in spring 2009. Overall the U.S. saw a 7.5% increase in chlamydia from 2006 to 2007, while gonorrhea was essentially unchanged.¹

Figure 15. Comparison of Gonorrhea Rates by Top 10 Ranked Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2003-2007



References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2007*. Atlanta, GA; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; December 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/std/pubs/>
2. Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. *Communicable Disease Investigation Reference Manual, Section: 4.0 Diseases and Conditions*. Jefferson City, MO; 2003. <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/CDManual/CDManual.htm>
3. Fleming DT, Wasserheit JN. From epidemiological synergy to public health policy and practice: the contribution of other sexually transmitted diseases to sexual transmission of HIV infection. *Sexually Transmitted Infections*. 1999; 75; 3-17.
4. Klausner JD, Hook EW. *Current Diagnosis & Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases*. The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2007.

Appendix
Reference Table

Appendix Table 1. Chlamydia Case Numbers and Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex, City of St Louis, Reported 2003 through 2007

Female	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	4	0.1%	35.0	7	0.2%	61.2	1	0.03%	7.7	3	0.1%	24.6	1	0.0%	7.7	3	0.1%	26.7
5-9	2	0.1%	17.2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.1%	17.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.03%	7.1
10-14	83	2.8%	692.3	99	3.1%	842.6	93	2.8%	789.5	103	3.2%	868.9	77	2.5%	653.7	91	2.89%	771.0
15-19	1248	42.2%	10705.8	1393	43.7%	11969.4	1455	43.8%	11645.6	1444	44.2%	11990.4	1301	43.0%	10413.0	1368	43.43%	11494.3
20-24	994	33.6%	7692.5	1045	32.8%	8477.3	1076	32.4%	8374.2	1022	31.3%	8773.3	1004	33.2%	7813.8	1028	32.64%	8401.2
25-29	364	12.3%	2595.5	382	12.0%	2771.3	394	11.8%	3176.1	413	12.7%	3335.5	381	12.6%	3071.3	387	12.28%	2988.8
30-34	126	4.3%	969.2	138	4.3%	1061.8	169	5.1%	1269.4	155	4.7%	1134.0	141	4.7%	1059.1	146	4.63%	1105.5
35-39	67	1.6%	20.0	57	1.2%	17.2	71	1.5%	21.8	65	1.5%	508.6	57	1.3%	447.1	63	1.5%	510.1
40-44	34	1.2%	263.3	32	1.0%	252.2	32	1.0%	243.6	28	0.9%	220.0	31	1.0%	236.0	31	1.00%	246.6
45-49	34	0.8%	10.1	32	0.7%	9.6	32	0.7%	9.8	28	0.6%	212.9	31	0.7%	227.3	31	0.74%	245.6
50-54	8	0.3%	78.8	6	0.2%	57.8	11	0.3%	88.4	6	0.2%	50.7	4	0.1%	32.1	7	0.22%	62.9
55-59	4	0.1%	51.3	3	0.1%	37.3	2	0.1%	19.1	5	0.2%	53.0	6	0.2%	57.2	4	0.13%	45.2
60+	2	0.1%	5.6	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	2.9	1	0.0%	2.8	1	0.03%	2.3
Unknown	3	0.1%	-	7	0.2%	-	-	-	0.0	6	0.2%	-	4	0.1%	-	5	0.16%	-
Subtotal	2955	100.0%	1661.3	3186	100.0%	1813.5	3325	100.0%	1795.0	3264	100.0%	1820.8	3023	100.0%	1631.9	3151	100.0%	1769.2
Male	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	4	0.7%	32.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.2%	24.6	1	0.1%	7.9	2	0.2%	14.9	2	0.2%	15.9
5-9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	8.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	1.7
10-14	8	1.5%	66.1	15	1.6%	125.1	21	1.5%	176.6	30	2.3%	247.2	19	1.5%	156.9	19	1.7%	154.4
15-19	192	35.1%	1655.1	278	29.4%	2435.4	390	28.3%	3368.2	432	32.8%	3616.0	409	31.5%	3332.8	340	31.0%	2892.2
20-24	156	28.5%	1383.4	318	33.7%	2911.8	443	32.1%	4155.7	385	29.2%	3532.4	389	30.0%	3239.5	338	30.8%	3032.4
25-29	83	15.2%	679.5	152	16.1%	1289.4	239	17.3%	2283.4	210	15.9%	1976.5	206	15.9%	1877.2	178	16.2%	1587.3
30-34	37	6.8%	292.3	71	7.5%	560.7	121	8.8%	1003.6	100	7.6%	802.7	115	8.9%	960.0	89	8.1%	718.3
35-39	27	4.9%	213.5	49	5.2%	398.4	71	5.2%	586.1	75	5.7%	591.0	68	5.2%	533.4	58	5.3%	464.0
40-44	19	3.5%	148.1	35	3.7%	278.1	42	3.0%	344.5	38	2.9%	295.3	41	3.2%	312.1	35	3.2%	275.1
45-49	13	2.4%	112.5	12	1.3%	102.8	21	1.5%	177.1	29	2.2%	229.2	30	2.3%	227.2	21	1.9%	172.3
50-54	2	0.4%	21.6	5	0.5%	52.4	14	1.0%	140.0	9	0.7%	82.4	12	0.9%	101.7	8	0.8%	81.5
55-59	3	0.5%	44.3	1	0.1%	14.5	8	0.6%	106.7	5	0.4%	59.5	4	0.3%	43.2	4	0.4%	54.0
60+	1	0.2%	4.8	2	0.2%	9.7	4	0.3%	20.0	1	0.1%	4.7	3	0.2%	13.8	2	0.2%	10.5
Unknown	2	0.4%	-	5	0.5%	-	1	0.1%	-	2	0.2%	-	0	0.0%	-	2	0.2%	-
Subtotal	547	100.0%	346.3	944	100.0%	605.0	1378	100.0%	895.9	1317	100.0%	818.7	1298	100.0%	780.0	1097	100.0%	689.8
All	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	8	0.2%	33.8	7	0.2%	29.5	4	0.1%	16.7	4	0.1%	16.1	3	0.1%	11.3	5	0.1%	21.2
5-9	2	0.1%	8.5	1	0.0%	4.5	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	8.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	4.4
10-14	91	2.6%	377.6	114	2.8%	480.2	114	2.4%	484.4	133	2.9%	554.4	96	2.2%	401.8	110	2.6%	459.5
15-19	1440	41.1%	6191.4	1671	40.5%	7248.5	1845	39.2%	7931.0	1876	41.0%	7819.9	1710	39.6%	6904.6	1708	40.2%	7218.8
20-24	1150	32.8%	4752.4	1363	33.0%	5862.9	1519	32.3%	6871.1	1407	30.7%	6240.0	1393	32.2%	5604.1	1366	32.2%	5841.4
25-29	447	12.8%	1703.5	534	12.9%	2088.2	633	13.5%	2803.2	623	13.6%	2707.9	587	13.6%	2510.8	565	13.3%	2338.2
30-34	163	4.7%	635.3	209	5.1%	814.5	290	6.2%	1159.0	255	5.6%	976.0	256	5.9%	1012.2	235	5.5%	918.1
35-39	94	2.7%	375.1	106	2.6%	437.3	142	3.0%	586.7	140	3.1%	549.6	125	2.9%	487.7	121	2.9%	487.1
40-44	53	1.5%	205.9	67	1.6%	265.1	74	1.6%	303.5	66	1.4%	257.8	72	1.7%	275.4	66	1.6%	261.1
45-49	29	0.8%	121.5	29	0.7%	119.9	42	0.9%	173.8	40	0.9%	155.0	45	1.0%	167.7	37	0.9%	148.2
50-54	10	0.3%	51.5	11	0.3%	55.2	25	0.5%	120.0	15	0.3%	65.9	16	0.4%	66.0	15	0.4%	71.8
55-59	7	0.2%	48.1	4	0.1%	26.7	10	0.2%	62.6	10	0.2%	56.0	10	0.2%	50.7	8	0.2%	49.4
60+	3	0.1%	5.3	2	0.0%	3.6	4	0.1%	7.5	2	0.0%	3.6	4	0.1%	7.0	3	0.1%	5.4
Unknown	5	0.1%	-	12	0.3%	-	1	0.0%	-	8	0.2%	-	4	0.1%	-	6	0.1%	-
Total	3502	100.0%	1042.8	4130	100.0%	1245.1	4703	100.0%	1442.8	4581	100.0%	1346.9	4321	100.0%	1228.9	4247	100.0%	1260.2

Appendix Table 2. Chlamydia by Race with Percent of Known Race, City of St Louis, Diagnosed 2003-2007

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Female												
Black	2361	90.9%	2217	92.2%	2054	91.5%	2171	93.1%	2090	92.5%	2178.6	92.0%
White	188	7.2%	147	6.1%	156	6.9%	128	5.5%	147	6.5%	153.2	6.5%
Other	49	1.9%	40	1.7%	36	1.6%	32	1.4%	22	1.0%	35.8	1.5%
Missing	357	12.1%	782	24.5%	1079	32.5%	933	28.6%	764	25.3%	783	24.9%
Subtotal	2955	-	3186	-	3325	-	3264		3023		3150.6	-

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Male												
White	21	4.2%	30	3.9%	39	3.8%	46	4.5%	49	4.8%	37	4.3%
Black	463	93.2%	736	95.1%	983	94.7%	958	94.4%	949	93.8%	817.8	94.3%
Other	13	2.6%	8	1.0%	16	1.5%	11	1.1%	14	1.4%	12.4	1.4%
Missing	50	9.1%	170	18.0%	340	24.7%	302	22.9%	286	22.0%	229.6	20.9%
Subtotal	547	-	944	-	1378	-	1317		1298		1096.8	-

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
All												
Black	2824	91.2%	2953	92.9%	3037	92.5%	3129	93.5%	3039	92.9%	2996.4	92.6%
White	209	6.8%	177	5.6%	195	5.9%	174	5.2%	196	6.0%	190.2	5.9%
Other	62	2.0%	48	1.5%	52	1.6%	43	1.3%	36	1.1%	48.2	1.5%
Missing	407	11.6%	952	23.1%	1419	30.2%	1235	27.0%	1050	24.3%	1012.6	23.8%
Total	3502	-	4130	-	4703	-	4581		4321		4247.4	-

Appendix Table 3. Distribution and Gender Ratios of Chlamydia Cases by Provider Category, City of St Louis, Reported 2003 to 2007

Provider Type	2003				2004				2005			
	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %
Community Clinic	1088	109	10.0	34.2%	1153	121	9.5	30.8%	1203	160	7.5	29.0%
Emergency Room/Hospital	695	113	6.2	23.1%	742	126	5.9	21.0%	707	139	5.1	18.0%
Women's Health	525	13	40.4	15.4%	538	25	21.5	13.6%	445	2	222.5	9.5%
STD Clinic	404	151	2.7	15.9%	389	471	0.8	20.8%	345	701	0.5	22.2%
Private Physician	179	96	1.9	7.9%	233	71	3.3	7.4%	240	106	2.3	7.4%
Corrections	35	46	0.8	2.3%	23	62	0.4	2.1%	55	146	0.4	4.3%
Other (Job Corp, etc.)	12	9	1.3	0.6%	32	39	0.8	1.7%	7	9	0.8	0.3%
Unknown	16	10	1.6	0.7%	76	29	2.6	2.5%	33	21	1.6	1.1%
Total	2954	547	5.4	100.0%	3186	944	3.4	100.0%	3325	1378	2.413	100.0%

Provider Type	2006				2007			
	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col%
Community Clinic	1186	145	8.2	29.1%	1064	159	6.7	28.3%
Emergency Room/Hospital	682	177	3.9	18.8%	458	137	3.3	13.8%
Women's Health	400	5	80.0	8.8%	487	51	9.5	12.5%
STD Clinic	313	609	0.5	20.1%	273	592	0.5	20.0%
Private Physician	246	97	2.5	7.5%	665	189	3.5	19.8%
Corrections	46	157	0.3	4.4%	39	130	0.3	3.9%
Other (Job Corp, etc.)	60	20	3.0	1.7%	26	27	1.0	1.2%
Unknown	0	0	0.0	0.0%	11	13	0.8	0.6%
Total	3264	1317	2.5	100.0%	3023	1298	2.3	100.0%

Appendix Table 4. Gonorrhea Case Numbers and Rate per 100,000 Population by Age Group and Sex, City of St Louis, Reported 2003 through 2007

Female	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	4	0.3%	35.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.2%	24.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1.4	0.1%	11.7
5-9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.1%	17.9	0	0.0%	0.0	0.4	0.0%	3.5
10-14	46	3.5%	383.7	44	3.3%	374.5	40	2.9%	343.7	49	3.1%	413.4	26	2.0%	220.7	41	3.0%	347.4
15-19	491	37.8%	4212.0	491	37.0%	4218.9	546	38.9%	4673.1	671	42.7%	5571.7	506	38.3%	4049.9	541	39.1%	4545.0
20-24	422	32.5%	3265.8	438	33.0%	3553.2	417	29.7%	3642.9	471	29.9%	4043.3	437	33.1%	3401.0	437	31.6%	3570.6
25-29	164	12.6%	1169.4	167	12.6%	1211.5	179	12.8%	1477.6	165	10.5%	1332.6	176	13.3%	1418.8	170.2	12.3%	1315.1
30-34	71	5.5%	546.2	82	6.2%	630.9	105	7.5%	809.8	91	5.8%	665.7	82	6.2%	615.9	86.2	6.2%	653.6
35-39	57	4.4%	459.1	54	4.1%	452.3	49	3.5%	405.3	57	3.6%	446.0	39	3.0%	302.7	51.2	3.7%	412.2
40-44	20	1.5%	154.9	28	2.1%	220.7	39	2.8%	319.9	36	2.3%	282.8	22	1.7%	169.2	29	2.1%	228.3
45-49	14	1.1%	113.7	13	1.0%	103.8	17	1.2%	138.2	17	1.1%	129.3	20	1.5%	146.7	16.2	1.2%	126.7
50-54	6	0.5%	59.1	3	0.2%	28.9	5	0.4%	46.2	6	0.4%	50.7	8	0.6%	64.3	5.6	0.4%	50.3
55-59	1	0.1%	12.8	5	0.4%	62.2	4	0.3%	47.2	5	0.3%	53.0	2	0.2%	19.1	3.4	0.2%	38.5
60+	3	0.2%	8.4	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	3.0	1	0.1%	2.9	2	0.2%	5.6	1.4	0.1%	4.0
Unknown	1	0.1%	-	1	0.1%	-	0	0.0%	0.0	6	0.4%	-	1	0.1%	-	1.8	0.1%	-
Subtotal	1300	100.0%	730.9	1326	100.0%	754.8	1402	100.0%	814.4	1573	100.0%	877.5	1321	100.0%	713.2	1384.4	100.0%	777.6
Male	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	1	0.1%	8.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	8.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	7.5	0.6	0.0%	4.8
5-9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
10-14	10	0.8%	82.6	12	1.1%	100.1	9	0.7%	75.7	16	1.3%	131.9	6	0.5%	49.5	10.6	0.9%	88.0
15-19	251	20.2%	2163.7	210	18.9%	1839.7	254	20.3%	2193.6	277	22.1%	2318.6	268	22.2%	2183.8	252	20.8%	2142.4
20-24	345	27.7%	3059.5	298	26.8%	2728.7	332	26.5%	3114.4	307	24.5%	2816.8	307	25.5%	2556.6	317.8	26.2%	2849.5
25-29	211	16.9%	1727.3	196	17.6%	1662.7	200	16.0%	1910.8	225	17.9%	2117.6	200	16.6%	1822.5	206.4	17.0%	1840.6
30-34	126	10.1%	995.5	106	9.5%	837.2	134	10.7%	1111.5	131	10.4%	1051.5	141	11.7%	1177.1	127.6	10.5%	1032.2
35-39	99	8.0%	782.7	80	7.2%	650.4	94	7.5%	776.0	75	6.0%	591.0	86	7.1%	674.6	86.8	7.1%	694.4
40-44	88	7.1%	685.9	82	7.4%	651.6	97	7.8%	795.7	38	3.0%	295.3	65	5.4%	494.7	74	6.1%	581.7
45-49	54	4.3%	467.3	68	6.1%	582.5	71	5.7%	598.6	62	4.9%	490.0	67	5.6%	507.4	64.4	5.3%	528.3
50-54	32	2.6%	345.0	30	2.7%	314.6	29	2.3%	290.0	33	2.6%	302.3	32	2.7%	271.2	31.2	2.6%	302.7
55-59	10	0.8%	147.6	15	1.3%	216.8	16	1.3%	213.4	18	1.4%	214.1	19	1.6%	205.3	15.6	1.3%	200.7
60+	16	1.3%	76.7	13	1.2%	63.1	14	1.1%	70.0	9	0.7%	42.6	12	1.0%	55.1	12.8	1.1%	61.3
Unknown	2	0.2%	-	4	0.4%	-	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	-	1	0.1%	-	1.4	0.1%	-
Subtotal	1245	100.0%	788.2	1114	100.0%	714.0	1251	100.0%	813.3	1255	100.0%	780.2	1205	100.0%	724.1	1214.0	100.0%	763.5
All	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			5 Year Average		
	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
0-4	5	0.2%	21.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.0%	4.2	3	0.1%	12.1	1	0.0%	3.8	2	0.1%	8.2
5-9	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.1%	8.8	0	0.0%	0.0	0.4	0.0%	1.8
10-14	56	2.2%	232.4	56	2.3%	235.9	49	1.8%	208.2	65	2.3%	271.0	32	1.3%	133.9	51.6	2.0%	216.3
15-19	742	29.2%	3190.3	701	28.7%	3040.8	800	30.2%	3438.9	948	33.5%	3951.6	774	30.6%	3125.3	793	30.5%	3350.8
20-24	767	30.1%	3169.7	736	30.2%	3165.9	749	28.2%	3388.1	778	27.5%	3450.4	744	29.5%	2993.1	754.8	29.0%	3226.8
25-29	375	14.7%	1429.1	363	14.9%	1419.5	379	14.3%	1678.4	390	13.8%	1695.1	376	14.9%	1608.3	376.6	14.5%	1559.1
30-34	197	7.7%	767.8	188	7.7%	732.7	239	9.0%	955.2	222	7.9%	849.7	223	8.8%	881.7	213.8	8.2%	836.7
35-39	156	6.1%	622.4	134	5.5%	552.8	143	5.4%	590.8	147	5.2%	577.1	125	4.9%	487.7	141	5.4%	565.8
40-44	108	4.2%	419.6	110	4.5%	435.3	136	5.1%	557.8	123	4.3%	480.5	87	3.4%	332.8	112.8	4.3%	443.6
45-49	68	2.7%	284.8	81	3.3%	334.8	88	3.3%	364.2	79	2.8%	306.2	87	3.4%	324.1	80.6	3.1%	322.7
50-54	38	1.5%	195.6	33	1.4%	165.6	34	1.3%	163.2	39	1.4%	171.5	40	1.6%	164.9	36.8	1.4%	171.7
55-59	11	0.4%	75.5	20	0.8%	133.7	20	0.8%	125.2	18	0.6%	100.8	21	0.8%	106.5	18.0	0.7%	108.3
60+	19	0.7%	33.6	13	0.5%	23.4	15	0.6%	28.0	10	0.4%	18.0	14	0.6%	24.5	14.2	0.5%	25.5
Unknown	3	0.1%	-	5	0.2%	-	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.1%	-	2	0.1%	-	2.8	0.1%	-
Total	2545	100.0%	757.8	2440	100.0%	735.6	2653	100.0%	813.9	2828	100.0%	831.5	2526	100.0%	718.4	2598.4	100.0%	770.9

Appendix Table 5. Gonorrhea by Race with Percent of Known Race, City of St Louis, Reported 2003 through 2007

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Female												
Black	1095	94.5%	982	94.3%	969	93.5%	1139	93.2%	969	93.2%	1030.8	93.7%
White	55	4.7%	50	4.8%	52	5.0%	71	5.8%	68	6.5%	59.2	5.4%
Other	9	0.8%	9	0.9%	15	1.2%	12	1.0%	3	0.3%	9.6	0.9%
Missing	141	10.8%	285	21.5%	366	26.1%	351	22.3%	281	21.3%	284.8	20.6%
Female Subtotal	1300		1326		1402		1573		1321		1384.4	

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Male												
Black	1166	96.8%	944	94.7%	1005	95.4%	1041	96.3%	1025	96.4%	1036.2	96.0%
White	27	2.2%	43	4.3%	38	3.0%	31	2.9%	33	3.1%	34.4	3.2%
Other	11	0.9%	10	1.0%	11	0.9%	9	0.8%	5	0.5%	9.2	0.9%
Missing	41	3.3%	117	10.5%	197	15.7%	174	13.9%	142	11.8%	134.2	11.1%
Male Subtotal	1245		1114		1251		1255		1205		1214	

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		5 Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
All												
Black	2261	95.7%	1926	94.5%	2180	94.7%	2180	94.7%	1994	94.8%	2108.2	94.9%
White	82	3.5%	93	4.6%	102	4.4%	102	4.4%	101	4.8%	96	4.3%
Other	20	0.8%	19	0.9%	21	0.9%	21	0.9%	8	0.4%	17.8	0.8%
Missing	182	7.2%	402	16.5%	525	18.6%	525	18.6%	423	16.7%	411.4	15.6%
Total	2545		2440		2828		2828		2526		2633.4	

Appendix Table 6. Distribution and Gender Ratios of Gonorrhea Cases by Provider Category, City of St Louis, Diagnosed 2003-2007

Provider Type	2003				2004				2005			
	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %
STD Clinic	316	899	0.4	47.7%	278	741	0.4	41.8%	278	793	0.4	40.4%
Emergency Room/Hospital	363	172	2.1	21.0%	380	175	2.2	22.7%	336	180	1.9	19.4%
Community Clinic	377	74	5.1	17.7%	408	61	6.7	19.2%	439	135	3.3	21.6%
Private Physician	49	56	0.9	4.1%	84	74	1.1	6.5%	93	66	1.4	6.0%
Women's Health	176	10	17.6	7.3%	134	10	13.4	5.9%	202	17	11.9	8.3%
Corrections	10	21	0.5	1.2%	8	22	0.4	1.2%	22	39	0.6	2.3%
Other	4	3	1.3	0.3%	15	12	1.3	1.1%	7	4	1.8	0.4%
Unknown	5	10	0.5	0.6%	19	19	1.0	1.6%	25	17	1.5	1.6%
Total	1300	1245	1.0	100.0%	1326	1114	1.2	100.0%	1402	1251	1.1	100.0%

Provider Type	2006				2007			
	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %	Female	Male	Ratio	Col %
STD Clinic	279	720	0.4	35.3%	225	652	0.3	34.7%
Emergency Room/Hospital	449	274	1.6	25.6%	263	168	1.6	17.1%
Community Clinic	447	99	4.5	19.3%	406	125	3.2	21.0%
Private Physician	77	74	1.0	5.3%	254	164	1.5	16.5%
Women's Health	247	26	9.5	9.7%	145	36	4.0	7.2%
Corrections	30	46	0.7	2.7%	16	51	0.3	2.7%
Other	44	16	2.8	2.1%	7	5	1.4	0.5%
Unknown	0	0	0.0	0.0%	5	4	1.3	0.4%
Total	1573	1255	1.3	100.0%	1321	1205	1.1	100.0%

Table 7. Primary/Secondary Syphilis Case Numbers and Rate per 100,000 by Age Group and Sex,
City of St Louis, Diagnosed 2003 through 2007

Group	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			Five-Year Average		
Female	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
<25	1	33.3%	1.7	3	37.5%	5.1	1	33.3%	1.7	2	100.0%	3.4	3	75.0%	4.9	2	50.0%	3.4
25-49	2	66.7%	3.1	5	62.5%	7.8	2	66.7%	3.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	25.0%	1.5	2	50.0%	3.1
50+	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Female Total	3	100.0%	1.7	8	100.0%	4.6	3	100.0%	1.7	2	100.0%	1.1	4	100.0%	2.2	4	100.0%	2.2

Group	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			Five-Year Average		
Male	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col%	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
<25	2	13.3%	3.4	3	7.7%	5.2	3	9.7%	5.1	9	26.5%	15.2	16	32.7%	26.0	6.6	19.6%	11.2
25-49	11	73.3%	17.8	33	84.6%	54.1	26	83.9%	42.0	22	64.7%	35.9	32	65.3%	51.6	24.8	73.8%	40.7
50+	2	13.3%	5.4	3	7.7%	8.1	2	6.5%	5.4	3	8.8%	7.4	1	2.0%	2.3	2.2	6.5%	5.6
Male Subtotal	15	100.0%	9.5	39	100.0%	25.0	31	100.0%	19.6	34	100.0%	21.1	49	100.0%	29.4	33.6	100.0%	21.1

Group	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			Five-Year Average		
All	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate	Count	Col %	Rate
<25	3	16.7%	2.5	6	12.8%	5.2	4	11.8%	3.4	11	30.6%	9.3	19	35.8%	15.4	8.6	22.9%	7.3
25-49	13	72.2%	10.3	38	80.9%	30.4	28	82.4%	22.1	22	61.1%	17.5	33	62.3%	25.9	26.8	71.3%	21.4
50+	2	11.1%	2.2	3	6.4%	3.3	2	5.9%	2.2	3	8.3%	3.1	1	1.9%	1.0	2.2	5.9%	2.3
Total	18	100.0%	5.4	47	100.0%	14.2	34	100.0%	10.1	36	100.0%	10.6	53	100.0%	15.1	37.6	100.0%	11.2

Appendix Table 8. Primary/Secondary Syphilis with Percent by Race & Gender, City of St Louis Diagnosed 2003 through 2007

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Female												
Black	3	100.0%	8	100.0%	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0%
Total	3	100.0%	8	100.0%	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	4	100.0%	4	100.0%

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Male												
Black	8	53.3%	14	35.9%	9	29.0%	23	67.6%	45	91.8%	19.8	58.9%
White	7	46.7%	25	64.1%	21	67.7%	10	29.4%	4	8.2%	13.4	39.9%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	3.2%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	0.4	1.2%
Total	15	100.0%	39	100.0%	31	100.0%	34	100.0%	49	100.0%	33.6	100.0%

Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		Five-Year Average	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
All												
Black	11	61.1%	22	46.8%	12	35.3%	25	69.4%	49	92.5%	23.8	63.3%
White	7	38.9%	25	53.2%	21	61.8%	10	27.8%	4	7.5%	13.4	35.6%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	0.4	1.1%
Total	18	100.0%	47	100.0%	34	100.0%	36	100.0%	53	100.0%	37.6	100.0%

**Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis Cases and Rates per 100,000 by Year
City of St Louis, Reported 1992 through 2007**

Year	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		Primary and Secondary Syphilis		Early Latent Syphilis		Congenital Syphilis*°	
	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates	Cases	Rates
1992	2,374	616.9	6,136	1594.6	608	158	244	63.4	13	166.9
1993	2,850	757.4	5,726	1521.7	908	241.3	424	112.7	66	887.5
1994	3,013	818.3	5,228	1419.8	651	176.8	391	106.2	49	732.7
1995	2,796	779.5	4,425	1233.6	361	100.6	289	80.6	24	401.2
1996	2,386	683.1	2,890	827.4	142	40.7	136	38.9	8	137.6
1997	2,653	776	2,806	820.8	64	18.7	83	24.3	5	87.4
1998	2,921	860.8	3,652	1076.3	58	17.1	63	18.6	3	53.7
1999	3,090	882.5	2,876	821.3	51	14.6	40	11.4	5	90.9
2000	2,711	781.4	2,879	829.8	11	3.2	21	6.1	1	18.4
2001	3,195	932.1	3,185	929.2	15	4.4	15	4.4	4	75.9
2002	3,206	947.5	2,737	808.9	13	3.8	23	6.8	1	19.4
2003	3,502	1054.1	2,545	766.1	18	5.4	12	3.6	1	19.0
2004	4,130	1243.1	2,440	734.4	47	14.2	21	6.3	0	0.0
2005	4,703	1442.8	2,653	813.9	34	10.4	20	6.1	3	59.1
2006	4,581	1346.87	2,828	831.5	36	10.6	19	5.6	2	39.4
2007	4,321	1228.9	2,526	718.4	53	15.1	28	8.0	0	0.0

* Congenital Syphilis rates per 100,000 Live Births; all other rates per 100,000 population

° Congenital Syphilis Rates for 05 and 06 are calculated using 2005 live birth data

**Source: 1992 - 2004: STD Surveillance Reports, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website
2005 to 2007 from the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services**